

DESCRIPTION

OXIDATIVE FLUORINATION OF AROMATIC DERIVATIVES BY COPPER (II) FLUORIDE AND SILVER (I) FLUORIDE

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BACKGROUND

Fluorobenzene, a chemical used to control carbon content in steel manufacturing or an intermediate for pharmaceuticals, pesticides and other organic compounds, is typically produced by the reaction of aniline and sodium nitrite in the presence of hydrogen fluoride.

U.S. Patents 6,087,543 and 6,166,273 provide improved methods for the fluorination of aromatic ring compounds or benzene. However, these patents provide relatively low yields of desired compounds. Accordingly, there is still a need for efficient commercial processes for preparing fluorobenzene or, more generally, fluorinating compounds having a benzene nucleus using less expensive materials.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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The subject invention provides methods of fluorinating an aromatic or chloroaromatic compound comprising combining an aromatic compound, a chloroaromatic compound, a mixture of aromatic compounds, a mixture of chloroaromatic compounds, or a mixture of chloroaromatic and aromatic compounds and a fluorinating composition comprising at least one active fluorinating agent selected from the group consisting of CuF_2 , AgF , HgF_2 , TeF_4 , MnF_4 , FeF_3 , and CoF_{2-4} and at least one support selected from the group consisting of activated carbon, ZnF_2 , CaF_2 , MgF_2 , AlF_3 , and combinations of activated carbon, ZnF_2 , CaF_2 , MgF_2 , or AlF_3 . Aromatic and chloroaromatic compounds that are to be fluorinated can be substituted with a variety of inert substituents. In certain embodiments, the compounds are substituted with 1, 2, or 3 inert substituents. We have, unexpectedly, found that contacting aromatic or

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chloroaromatic compounds with a mixture of metal fluorides results in an increased yield of fluorinated compounds.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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In a first embodiment, the subject invention provides a method of fluorinating an aromatic or chloroaromatic compound comprising combining an aromatic compound, a chloroaromatic compound, a mixture of aromatic compounds, a mixture of chloroaromatic compounds, or a mixture of chloroaromatic and aromatic compounds and a fluorinating composition comprising at least one active fluorinating agent selected from the group consisting of CuF_2 , AgF , HgF_2 , TeF_4 , MnF_4 , FeF_3 , and CoF_{2-4} and at least one support selected from the group consisting of activated carbon, ZnF_2 , CaF_2 , MgF_2 , AlF_3 , and combinations of activated carbon, ZnF_2 , CaF_2 , MgF_2 , or AlF_3 and heating the combined components to a temperature of at least 350°C . Optionally, fluorinated aromatic or chloroaromatic compounds are then recovered from the reaction mixture.

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A second embodiment of the subject invention provides methods of fluorinating an aromatic compound comprising the steps of:

- a) mixing at least one active fluorinating agent selected from the group consisting of CuF_2 , AgF , HgF_2 , TeF_4 , MnF_4 , FeF_3 , and CoF_{2-4} with at least one support selected from the group consisting of activated carbon, ZnF_2 , CaF_2 , MgF_2 , AlF_3 , and combinations of activated carbon, ZnF_2 , CaF_2 , MgF_2 , or AlF_3 ;
- b) heating said mixture to a temperature of at least 350°C ; and
- c) contacting said mixture with an aromatic compound, a chloroaromatic compound, a mixture of aromatic compounds, a mixture of chloroaromatic compounds, or a mixture of chloroaromatic and aromatic compounds and, optionally, recovering fluorinated aromatic or chloroaromatic compounds.

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In either of the foregoing embodiments, the mixture of compounds can be heated to temperatures of at least 400°C , at least 425°C , at least 450°C , or at least 500°C .

Aromatic or chloroaromatic compounds for use in either method can be one compound, or any combination of compounds, selected from the group consisting of benzene, chlorobenzene, substituted benzene, substituted chlorobenzene, pyridines, chloropyridines, substituted pyridines, substituted chloropyridines, naphthalene, substituted naphthalenes, chloronaphthalene, substituted chloronaphthalenes, toluene, chlorotoluene, substituted toluene, and substituted chlorotoluene. As indicated *supra*, aromatic and chloroaromatic compounds can be substituted with any number of inert substituents. In certain embodiments, the compounds are substituted with 1, 2, or 3 inert substituents.

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The methods of the subject invention utilize fluorinating compositions that comprise at least one active fluorinating agent selected from the group consisting of CuF_2 , AgF , HgF_2 , TeF_4 , MnF_4 , FeF_3 , and CoF_{2-4} and at least one support selected from the group consisting of activated carbon, ZnF_2 , CaF_2 , MgF_2 , AlF_3 , and combinations of activated carbon, ZnF_2 , CaF_2 , MgF_2 , or AlF_3 . In certain embodiments of the subject invention, the fluorinating composition comprises CuF_2 and AgF in various ratios. These ratios can be manipulated such that the fluorinating composition is pure CuF_2 or pure AgF . Alternatively, the fluorinating compositions can comprise various ratios of CuF_2 and AgF . In various embodiments of the subject invention, fluorinating compositions containing AgF is used to fluorinate chloroaromatic compounds. In other embodiments of the invention, fluorinating compositions comprising CuF_2 is used to fluorinate aromatic hydrocarbons.

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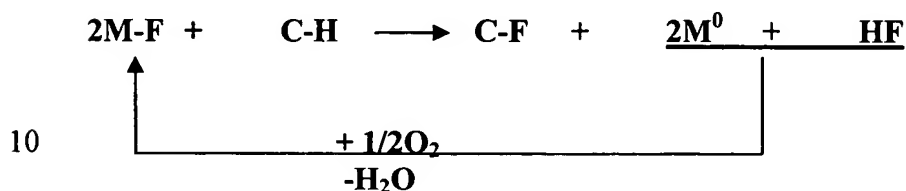
A process is also provided for increasing the fluorine content of an aromatic ring compound or a chloroaromatic ring compound (e.g., a benzene ring, a pyridine ring, a benzene ring substituted with from 1 to 3 inert substituents and a pyridine ring substituted with from 1 to 3 inert substituents). The process comprises (a) contacting the ring compound with a metal fluoride composition comprising CuF_2 and/or AgF and another metal fluoride (a support) at a temperature above 300°C . Such temperatures are sufficient to transfer fluorine atoms to the aromatic ring, thereby chemically reducing the metal fluoride composition; (b) oxidizing the reduced metal fluoride composition from

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(a) in the presence of HF to regenerate a metal fluoride composition comprising CuF_2 and/or AgF ; and (c) employing regenerated metal fluoride composition of (b) in (a).

Oxidative fluorination of aromatic compounds using transition metal fluorides is schematically represented below.

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With the simple metal fluorides, the fluorinating power depends on the redox potentials of the metal ions involved. Fluorides of the metal ions with $E^0 > 1$ are very strong fluorinating agents giving rise to saturated products. Fluorides of the metal ions with $E^0 < 0$ are inert towards aromatics. On the other hand, fluorides of the metal ions with $1 > E^0 > 0$ are mild fluorinating agents. Metal fluorides useful as mild fluorinating agents in the present invention include but are not limited to CuF_2 , AgF , HgF_2 , and Hg_2F_2 .

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As illustrated in the examples attached hereto, a 73% conversion of benzene to fluorobenzene and difluorobenzene (ratio of fluorobenzene to difluorobenzene = 88:12) was obtained when benzene was contacted with a mixture of CuF_2 and AlF_3 ($\text{CuF}_2:\text{AlF}_3$ ratio = 1:2) at a temperature of 500°C . At temperatures of 450°C , 44.3% conversion of benzene to fluorobenzene and difluorobenzene was observed (with a fluorobenzene:difluorobenzene ratio of 91:9). At 400°C , fluorobenzene was formed selectively with a yield of 24%. The use of CaF_2 or MgF_2 provided similar results to the use of AlF_3 .

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As is also illustrated in the examples, chlorobenzene can be converted to a mixture of fluorobenzene, difluorobenzene, and chlorofluorobenzene when reacted with mixtures of CuF_2 and AlF_3 (ratio of 1:2). At temperatures of 500°C , chlorobenzene is converted to fluorobenzene, difluorobenzene, and chlorofluorobenzene at a ratio of 85:7:9 (with a yield of 65%).

Additionally, we have found that ortho-, meta-, and para-chlorotoluenes can be converted to mixtures of fluorotoluenes when reacted with AgF at temperatures of at least about 350°C with conversion yields of 29%, 47%, and 57% respectively. Ortho- and meta-dichlorobenzenes are converted to meta-difluorobenzene (12% and 20% conversion respectively) plus chlorofluorobenzene (6.7% and 14.5% respectively). All chlorofluorobenzenes exhibited conversion to one product (meta-fluorobenzene) under the reaction conditions.

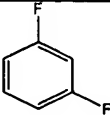
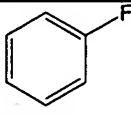
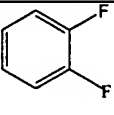
Following are examples that illustrate procedures for practicing the invention. These examples should not be construed as limiting. All percentages are by weight and all solvent mixture proportions are by volume unless otherwise noted.

Example 1: Fluorination of Benzene Utilizing AlF_3 and CuF_2 as the Fluorinating Agent

Anhydrous AlF_3 (ALFAAESAR, 99.5%) and anhydrous CuF_2 (ALFAAESAR, 99.5%) were used. To a weighed amount of CuF_2 , AlF_3 (~35 mesh size) was mixed in different ratios (1:1, 1:1.5, 1:2, 1:2.5, 1:3). In a typical fluorination experiment, the metal fluoride mixture was loaded into a hastelloy reactor tube in a dry box. The reactor tube was heated to 500° C under a flow of Ar gas. The flow rate of the carrier gas was adjusted to 25 mL/min. Vaporized benzene was passed over the heated fluoride mixture. The duration of the reaction was about 1½ to 2½ hrs. At the end of the reaction, the reactor tube was swept out with the carrier gas. The organic product was analyzed using HP 6890 GC/ 5973 Mass Spectrometer. The inorganic residue was analyzed by powder X- ray diffractometer (XRD PHILIPS APD 3720).

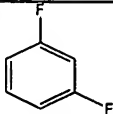
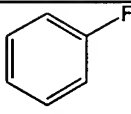
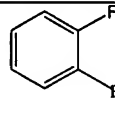
Percentage conversions of benzene to the fluorinated products, *m*-fluorobenzene, fluorebenzene, and *o*-fluorobenzene, where the amount of AlF_3 increases and CuF_2 remains constant are given in Table 1.

Table 1

Fluoride Mixture	Temperature (° C)	Products		
				
CuF ₂ (3.5g) + AlF ₃ 1:1	500	-	19.7	0.8
CuF ₂ (3.5g) + AlF ₃ 1:1.5	500	-	32.7	0.9
CuF ₂ (3.5g) + AlF ₃ 1:2	500	2.4	48.1	1.6
CuF ₂ (3.5g) + AlF ₃ 1:2.5	500	-	40.1	1.0
CuF ₂ (3.5g) + AlF ₃ 1:3	500	-	28.6	1.0

On the basis of the above results, the ratio of CuF₂ to AlF₃ was fixed as 1:2, and 5 additional experiments were carried out at 450° C and 425° C. The results are given in Table 2.

Table 2

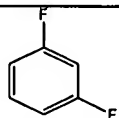
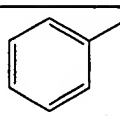
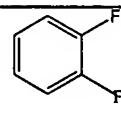
Fluoride Mixture	Temperature (° C)	Products and Product Yields		
				
CuF ₂ (5.0g) + AlF ₃ 1:2	500	5.4	63.1	3.4
CuF ₂ (5.0g) + AlF ₃ 1:2	450	2.4	40.5	1.4
CuF ₂ (5.0g) + AlF ₃ 1:2	425	-	23.8	-

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From the powder X-ray analysis of the inorganic residue, reduction of CuF₂ to metallic copper was observed.

Introducing the benzene in fractions tested the consistency of reactivity of the 15 fluoride bed. The results are given in Table 3.

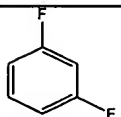
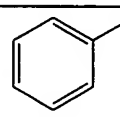
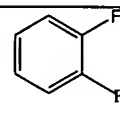
Table 3

Fluoride mixture	Benzene (ml)	Temperature (° C)	Products		
					
CuF ₂ (5.0g) + AlF ₃ 1:2	0.5	500	7.2	65.8	3.8
	0.5	500	5.0	63.0	3.4
	0.5	500	2.9	52.6	2.5
	0.5	500	-	34.9	1.2
CuF ₂ (5.0g) + AlF ₃ 1:2	0.5	425	-	27.9	-
	0.5	425	-	22.0	-
	0.5	425	-	19.9	-
	0.5	425	-	17.0	-

5 Example 2: Fluorination of Benzene Utilizing AlF₃ and MF₂ (M=Ca, Zn, Mg) as the Fluorinating Agent

Additional fluorination experiments using other materials such as CaF₂, ZnF₂, MgF₂ and activated carbon as additives were carried out. When benzene was treated with the activated carbon added copper fluoride, no fluorination was observed. The experimental conditions as mentioned in Example 1 were followed and the results are presented in Table 4.

Table 4

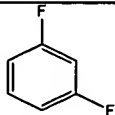

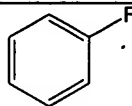
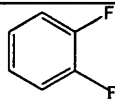
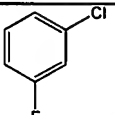
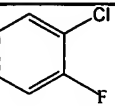
Additives	Temperature (° C)	Products		
				
CaF ₂	500	6.1	51.2	3.1
MgF ₂	500	4.6	44.0	2.6
ZnF ₂	500	-	38.2	1.7

Example 3: Fluorination of Chlorobenzene

- 5 Fluorination of monochlorobenzene was carried out using CuF_2 . Percentage conversion to fluorinated derivatives was improved by adding AlF_3 to CuF_2 . The experimental conditions as mentioned in Example 1 were followed. Percentage conversions of chlorobenzene to the fluorinated products for differing CuF_2 and AlF_3 ratios are given in Table 5.

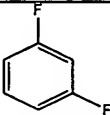

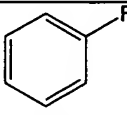
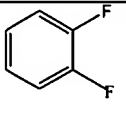
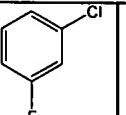
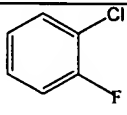
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Table 5

Fluoride Mixture	Temperature °C	Products					
							
$\text{CuF}_2(5.0\text{g})$	500	2.2	7.4	29.9	0.7	2.9	4.1
$\text{CuF}_2(3.5\text{g}) + \text{AlF}_3 \text{ 1:1}$	500	3.8	9.7	35.0	0.8	2.8	3.4
$\text{CuF}_2(3.5\text{g}) + \text{AlF}_3 \text{ 1:1.5}$	500	2.7	9.6	40.5	0.7	2.3	3.7
$\text{CuF}_2(3.5\text{g}) + \text{AlF}_3 \text{ 1:2}$	500	4.1	12.2	55.2	0.9	2.4	3.4
$\text{CuF}_2(3.5\text{g}) + \text{AlF}_3 \text{ 1:2.5}$	500	4.3	13.3	51.7	1.0	3.4	4.0
$\text{CuF}_2(3.5\text{g}) + \text{AlF}_3 \text{ 1:3}$	500	3.2	9.9	48.3	0.8	3.1	4.3

- 15 On the basis of the above results the ratio of CuF_2 to AlF_3 was fixed as 1:2, and additional experiments were carried out at 450° C, 425° C and 400° C. The results are given in Table 6.

Table 6

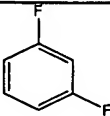
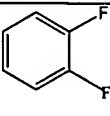
Fluoride Mixture	Temperature ° C	Products and Product Yields					
							
CuF ₂ (5.0g) + AlF ₃ 1:2	500	8.3	8.8	65.7	1.8	3.6	3.2
CuF ₂ (5.0g) + AlF ₃ 1:2	450	3.7	13.6	56.6	-	2.8	3.4
CuF ₂ (5.0g) + AlF ₃ 1:2	425	0.9	11.3	30.3	-	0.9	-
CuF ₂ (5.0g) + AlF ₃ 1:2	400	-	4.1	18.0	-	-	-

Reduction of copper fluoride to metallic copper and the formation of CuCl were observed from the powder X-ray analysis of the inorganic residue.

Example 4: Fluorination of monofluorobenzene

The experimental conditions as mentioned in Example 1 were followed. The percentage conversions of monofluorobenzene to difluoro derivatives are given in Table 7. Powder X-ray diffraction analysis indicated the reduction of copper fluoride to metallic copper on reaction with monofluorobenzene.

Table 7

Fluoride Mixture	Temperature ° C	Products and Product Yields	
			
CuF ₂ (3.5g)	500	2.0	1.2
CuF ₂ (5.0g)	500	6.9	2.8
CuF ₂ (5.0g) + AlF ₃ 1:2	500	21.2	7.0

Example 5: Fluorination of chloroaromatics using AgF as the Fluorinating Agent

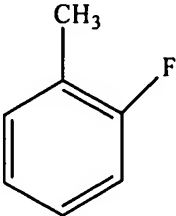
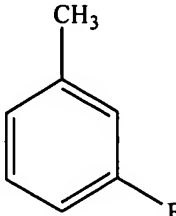
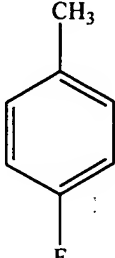
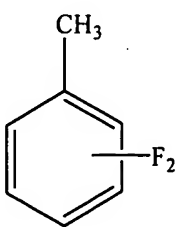
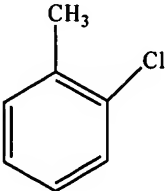
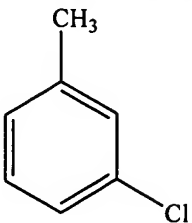
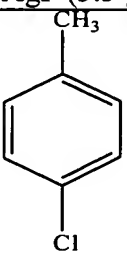
Fluorination of chlorotoluenes

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Experiments attempting to fluorinate chloroaromatics using AgF were carried out in exactly the same manner as those carried out with CuF_2 in Example 1. The product yields of a constant temperature fluorination of all the chlorotoluenes utilizing AgF as the fluorinating agent is shown in Table 8.

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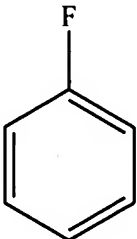
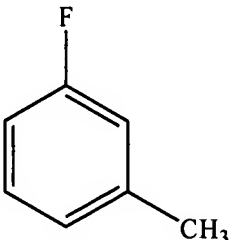
Table 8

Reactants	Temp. °C	Product Yields %			
					
 + AgF (3.5 g)	350	13.9	14.4	0.5	3.3
 + AgF (3.5 g)	350	6.7	25.7	15	7.7
 + AgF (3.5 g)	350	0.6	35.8	20.8	3.9

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Attempts to fluorinate the resulting fluoroaromatic products listed in Table 1 yielded only a small increase in total fluorination. The increased fluorination is shown in Table 9 for fluorobenzene and fluortoluene.

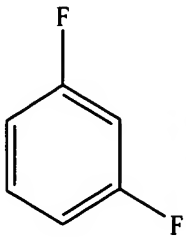
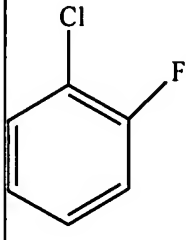
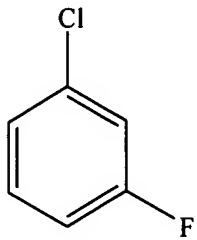
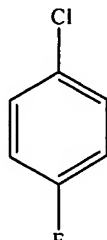
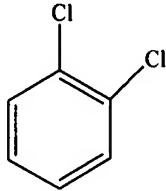
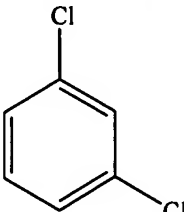
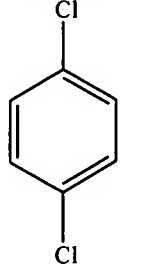
Table 9

Reactants	Temperature °C	Product Yields
	350	Only 2-4% fluorination
	350	

5 Fluorination of dichlorobenzenes

All three dichlorobenzenes were fluorinated using the methods disclosed in Example 1. The fluorinating agent utilized was AgF and the four resulting product yields are shown in Table 10.

Table 10

Reactants	Temp. °C	Pr duct Yields %			
					
 + AgF (3.5 g)	350	12.2	2.5	4.2	-
 + AgF (3.5 g)	350	20.4	3.8	5.7	5.0
 + AgF (3.5 g)	350	1.4	-	3.4	4.2

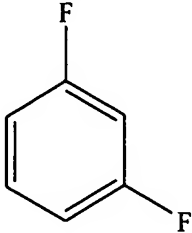
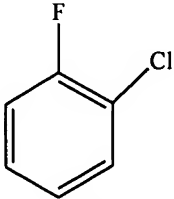
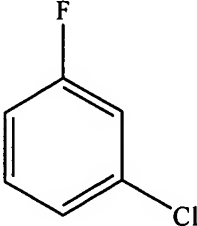
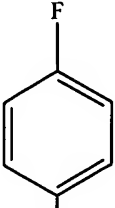
5

Fluorination of chlorofluorobenzenes

Fluorination of the three chlorofluorobenzenes as shown in the product yields in Table 11 selectively result in conversion to meta-fluorobenzene. The product yields of this fluorination reaction are shown in Table 11.

10

Table 11

Reactants	Temperature °C	Products and Product Yields %
		
 + AgF	350	20.3
 + AgF	350	39.6
 + AgF	350	5.9

Fluorination of 2-chloropyridine

5 Fluoroaromatics other than fluorobenzenes can also be fluorinated utilizing the process of the present invention. As the following schematic shows, a pyridine can be fluorinated with AgF to yield a fluorinated pyridine.

